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# SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

Read the article upon San Joaquin County and its Resources, published in this issue.

VOLUME LVIII.—NO. 42.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 11,381.

## SAN JOAQUIN.

### A Country of Vast and Varied Resources.

### REMARKABLE FERTILITY.

#### A Climate Growing all Semi-Tropic Fruits as Well as the Temperate Zone.

#### UNSURPASSED GRAIN, FRUIT AND VINEYARD LANDS.

#### Stockton and Her Industries—A Future Great Commercial Center, Surrounded With Richest and Most Tempting Lands for Home-Seekers.

"Westward the course of empire takes its way; first it slays its author, then it feeds upon the dead."

This immortal verse of Bishop Berkeley was a prophecy, which time is rapidly fulfilling. Ever since the dawn of history, the course of empire has been westward. Even in the days of dim tradition, the progenitors of the present dominating and conquering race of the world left the shadows of the lofty Hindu-Kush mountains, and turning their faces toward the setting sun, commenced a westward course that carried them over all Europe and across the stormy Atlantic to the new world. Here their feet knew no rest, for as soon as their settlements dotted the Eastern shore they turned their longing eye to the crest of the Alleghanies, and their white covered wagons poured through the passes of that great range, and they occupied the Mississippi valley and the Lake Basin. With that same insatiable "hunger of the horizon," which has always characterized these migratory and conquering races, they crossed the "Father of Waters" and thence Missouri, spread out over the wide plains, scaled the continental divide, and occupied the interior basins, and the Pacific slope.

THE "WESTWARD COURSE OF EMPIRE." From the Alleghanies to the tides of the Pacific, has occupied less than a century. In that time the greater part of a vast continent has been subdued and settled. Many great States have been carved out of the savage wilderness and added as stars of the first magnitude to the bright galaxy of the Union. Populous, cities, towns, villages, and within a few years, have sprung into existence along lines of commerce. Flanking these valleys are two high mountain chains. On the west is the Coast Range, which overlooks the Pacific shores for 500 miles. On the east are the Sierra Nevadas, whose pinnaclined peaks form the eastern part of the State.

This physical confirmation gives every topographical feature known to earth.

"Time's noble offering, is the last" to be secured. It is now more than a quarter of a century since the true development of this State commenced. In that time her progress has been marvelous. She has taken the first position as the producer of gold, quicksilver, wheat, barley, wine, wool, fruit and vegetables, and her wealth and power are still in its infancy.

THE "WORLD'S FAIR" is still in its prime.

BEST AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF TWO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA,

"Time's noble offering, is the last" to be secured. It is now more than a quarter of a century since the true development of this State commenced. In that time her progress has been marvelous.

She has taken the first position as the producer of gold, quicksilver, wheat, barley, wine, wool, fruit and vegetables, and her wealth and power are still in its infancy.

ATTRACTION SCENERY.

No other part of the earth presents a wider and more varied panorama of beauty and grandeur than this garden of the Pacific slope. To the west the great sea rolls her billows, and the sun sets in the south, after receiving the waters of a great number of tributaries from the east and west, pours them into the bay of San Francisco. This river furnishes water to a large and productive area, and its valley is of incomparable beauty and fertility.

THE "WORLD'S FAIR" is still in its prime.

THE GREAT RIVERS.

Flow through the grain-laden valleys, looking like ribbons of gold, the streams from their sources in the great mountains, dash through narrow gorges, pour in gleaming cataracts down precipitous mountain sides and whirl in silent eddies at the feet of overhanging forest monarchs. Great walls darken the mountain sides and green oaks beautify the valleys.

THE SOIL OF THIS SECTION is of remarkable fertility. In the valleys of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin it was formed at the bottom of an immense lake, which covered the basin, and was fed by streams from the lofty ranges that surrounded it. For untold ages the potash, the magnesia and lime from the weatherings of the magnesian lime strata, and the soda from the decomposed vegetation was cut year after year and deposited in the bottom of this inland sea, where it was stored up in inexhaustable quantities for the uses of the tillers of the land in later times. This accounts for the richness of the soil.

INCOMING OF PEOPLE.

California has already received a large immigration in the past. Of the 1,200,000 people who live here now, more than 750,000 are men, women and children who left their native states in search of homes. As large as the migratory movement to the Pacific slope has been in the past, it is now assuming incomparably greater proportions.

The world has responded to the tread of many mighty armies, and has seen many great migrations. Whole peoples with their flocks and herds have left the land of their nativity, and descended upon new lands, which they have conquered and occupied, left behind records of their movements, and the world is now taking place upon this continent among the American people. Compared to the human tide which is now moving from the rising to the setting sun, the greatest of historic events is the largest migratory movement of past ages and ineffable. There are now living in this country more than 20,000,000 people who have gone out from the shadows of the root-trees of their childhood's home and

FOLLOWED THE STAR OF EMPIRE.

In its westward course. Year by year, as the volume of our country's population increases, this human tide rolling west assumes greater proportions. Each year more than 750,000 men, women and children pass through Chicago in search of opportunities.

INCOMING OF PEOPLE.

THESE VALLEYS.

Judah's apple orchard of the chemist and the experience of the farmer, there is no richer soil on the earth than the alluvium in this drained bed of what was once the great inland lake. Along the foot-hills are the clay loams, composed of sand, clay, lime, soda, potash, magnesia and iron. These are inexhaustable, and are known to be almost inexhaustable, bearing annual crops of great variety for a great number of years without requiring fertilization.

THE INEXHAUSTABLE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The evidence of the inexhaustable fertility of the soil of Northern California is furnished in the report of the census of 1880, which shows the average yield per acre of the various products of the soil.

THE IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

The iron and steel works of the state are numerous, and are scattered throughout the state.

THE GOLD AND SILVER MINE.

The gold and silver mine of the state is the Comstock Lode, which is located in the state of Nevada.

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Darkness once more enshrouds the earth.  
A silence reigns supreme;  
Hush'd is the earth, the world's mirth,  
While in the firmament there faintly gleams  
The twinkling stars, whose soft pale light,  
Dark and deep cast and the gloom of night.  
The mournful breeze is born with solemn  
sound  
Unto the listening ear, from far away,  
And fills the heart with sorrowful unrest;  
The sleepless mariner sees not the danger,  
But God, the ruler of the light.  
Keeps him o'er all throughout the lonely  
night.  
Night, with its sombre shadows bringeth fear,  
And fills the heart with sorrowful unrest;  
The sleepless mariner sees not the danger,  
But God, the ruler of the light.  
Keeps him o'er all throughout the lonely  
night.  
Well, when at last Larry an' the prate  
had the women come over the an' the prate  
had got tired av waitin' for us, and had  
died alone, with no one to say a prayer or  
close her eyes. Then they were scared to  
death, and when the river prate took  
them, found me mother "like a hog  
carin' me mares about either an' me, and  
nothing than all—perfectly unconcerned.  
It was an' hour before Larry got down to  
the brink, wid his hands bleedin' an' his  
clothes in rags, and found me lyin' across a  
rock, drenched wid the rain, and me feet  
burnin' in the water. I took part av me  
hand, and when I did, I rolled up my  
drownin', for when after hours av hard  
work, they got me up an' put me on a bed.  
I was bruisin' from head to foot by the  
stones and trees I'd lodged against, an' wan  
av me legs was that broken and twisted  
an' swollen that ye cu'dn't tell skin from  
calf. Me mither was buried before I came  
over, and me father was buried alangwid  
wid her. He'd caught a cold, and he died,  
When we thar' be no more night.  
—MRS. NELLIE BLOOM,  
West Oakland, October 2, 1887.

**"THREE TIMES AND OUT."**

It was a very little house, poor, unpaired, altogether out of place in a street with such growing pretensions to fashion as Clay Avenue, which had recently been redeemed from the waste places of the earth and made to blossom as the rose, with pretty lawn-girled, vine-draped villas. The inmates of these stylish residences were wont to denounce the little house a shanty, and its owner, a grasping old witch, who was waiting till the exacted neighbors would pay her six times the worth of her property. Aristocratic souls revolved at their close proximity to a creature so lost to all sense of propriety as to grow cabbages in her door-yard, and to adorn the flower beds thereof with clam shells. I myself was one of Mrs. Mulvaney's neighbors, and, until I read the chapter which her life in, "The short and simple annals of the poor," I lived at some distance from the objectionable little cottage, but frequently had occasion to pass it, and I never did so without casting a covetous glance at the winged glories of the mille-fleurs, and magnonette, sweet alysium, myosotis and primrose, and the obnoxious calages. One hazy June morning as I walked by with lingering step and glance, I heard myself called.

"Miss! Miss!"  
Now as I am a matron of several years standing, it is needless to say I was flatly repelled by this appellation, and, pausing, I turned a beaming face upon the speaker. A tattered old woman, the possessor of such a tumble-down little house, she was a dilapidated little woman, very lame, and with the scar of a frightful burn disfiguring her cheek and neck. One eye was swollen—nearly shut; but this, it was easy to perceive, was a mere temporary blemish. She wore a no-colored calico dress, her hair, once golden, but now faded to grey, was loosely buttoned at the back of her neck.

"Ye break the ninth commandment every time ye go by," she said pleasantly; "at this time I want ye to have flowers. Come in an' help yerself. Take all ye want."

I thanked her, entered the garden willfully, and gathered the buds and blossoms as sparingly as she would let me. "Your flowers must be a great delight to you," I said presently.

"They're all the comfort I've had for ten years," replied Mrs. Mulvaney.

I looked at her blankly—I, who constantly live in mind Cleopatra's words:

"There is a time to live and a time to die."

Here was a woman to whom pleasure had been a stranger for ten years!

"Oh, dear! I'm sorry for you," I said.

"Who have had an unhappy life?"

"Sit down here an' wrap up yer posies, or they'll wear off yet get home," returned Mrs. Mulvaney, "and I'll tell ye his thoughts on life."

Of course I was anxious to hear it, and when she had brought me a newspaper, and I had sprinkled the flowers with water, sat down on the doorstep. A trellis covered with a grapevine sheltered us from the sun, and through it a filigree of light and shade fluttered over my white dress.

"Truth, that wasn't exactly the fault I found with the place," said Mrs. Mulvaney, grimly. "Well, some good people gave me some money, an' I bought this little house an' piece of land. That was twenty years ago, an' it wasn't worth much, for there was no house within a mile. I used to walk out an' eat at the Spangle Inn, but he was heavy an' I was weak, an' it took me a long time to git him on the flour an' pull out the blaze. He couldn't open his eyes nor his mouth, an' ivy hair was simed on his head.

"The neighbors heard me scream and came in as quick as they could. Iarnie, the boy, and his wife, the ducklings, had breathed the flames clean to the bottom av his lungs. I myself was at depth's door for weeks, what wid the burn an' sorrow. My poor husband was gone. I couldn't stand Lewiston any longer;

"Lewiston's charming, but it lacks ex- citements."

"There's two things been agin me all my life," said Mrs. Mulvaney, impressively. "Have ye never seen dogs—they're yellow ones mostly—wid an eye clawed out or an ear chewed off, an' a stump av a tail, an' wan leg gone, an' maybe the hide scalded off? They're the Spangles, I mean, but he was heavy an' I was weak, an' the longer it lives the more wretched it gets. That's how it's been agin me; for there's two things been agin me, as I said."

"Yes?" said I, deeply interested, "and what were they?"

"Bad luck and whisky?" she answered  
mildly, "I mean, alone, but, though, but why you have to fight the two, though, as well as give it up. Not that I drink whisky myself."

"Say nothin' agin beer, an' I don't think a pint av it after a hard day's washin' will hurt any woman; but I've let whisky alone. It's men folks whisky's played the mischief wid first my father, then Larry, an' now Mickey. I'm afraid it's the only reason they ever got out av bed sober was they cud go to bed drunk."

"How dreadful!" I murmured.

"Me father," said Mrs. Mulvaney, with emphasis, "was the devil and all!" She paused to let this startling statement have due weight, then resumed: "We lived to see him die, and now the place?"

I knew it well, the lovely valley of the broad Niagara river.

"I had three younger sisters, an' whin we were children," continued Mrs. Mulvaney, "there was never enough to eat nor to wear in our house; we had nothing in plenty except blowin' an hard words. An' about every year or two the same old story'd cold snuff me father, would turn us out, neither an' all, to spend the night in rain or snow, frost or thaw, just as it chance. We used to smuggle up agin the pigs to kape from freezin'. I've had a tiderness for pigs live since; there's a couple av them in the back yard."

Their presence, indeed, faintly per-

"I was 15 when the cholera broke out," proceeded my hostess. "Wan by wan little sisters died, an' father an' I carried them in their little coffins to the grave yard. Thair father himself came down wid the sickness, an' got so weak he cudn't even sleep, solet alone swear; it was the first time in his married life he'd been lettin' Mickel know a word about it. Then come up and see him about it to night."

"I will, an' thank ye kindly for yer interest in me," said Mrs. Mulvaney, with something like hope in her eyes.

And then I gathered up my flowers, and once more thanked her for them and went home.

Of course it would be easy to do, I thought; she should be freed from the haunting terror of Mickey, which I could see embittered her life, and she could go and sit on the river's brink, dream her self back in that happy hour when, had she known them, she might have sung Falcons' lines:

"Float! float! into the sunless float! All gold is the river now, and golden is our boat!" \* \* \* \* \*

But that afternoon's paper contained this:

"As go to press word reaches us of a shocking murder on Cyclone Island. Michael Mulligan, a young man who lives in the only habitable house in that beautiful thoroughfare, came home from dinner intoxicated, and asked his mother for some money. She replied that she would give it to him as soon as she finished cutting the bread, whereupon he snatched the knife she was using from her and stabbed it to the heart. Full particulars and stories of cyclones in next edition." —Julia Dittie Young.

TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES—Do not go to the country without a bottle of Angostura Bitters to flavor your drinking water, soda and lemonade, and keep free from malaria and all disorders of the digestive organs. Be sure of the genuine Angostura of world-wide fame and manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Steiger & Sons.

Larry Mulvany, a decent, sober lad I was kapin' company wid, in a boat over to Queenstown to fetch the prate, an' some women promised to come to our house wid the prate and Larry. I wouldn't have done it, but my father, walking along the river path if he'd been stumblin' along, he was only drunk, and that means as clear-headed as a lawyer, so I thought there was no danger—an' no more there wasn't for him. Well, we got along about half way, wid him cursin' mither for dyin' and me for not dyin', when he gave me a fearful shooe in the back, an' over I went, an' the breath took away from me body before I had time to scream.

"Well, when at last Larry an' the prate had the women come over the an' the prate, they found me poor mither had died alone, wid no one to say a prayer or close her eyes. Then they were scared to death, and when the river prate took them, found me mother "like a hog carin' me mares about either an' me, and nothing than all—perfectly unconcerned. It was an' hour before Larry got down to the brink, wid his hands bleedin' an' his clothes in rags, and found me lyin' across a rock, drenched wid the rain, and me feet burnin' in the water. I took part av me hand, and when I did, I rolled up my drownin', for when after hours av hard work, they got me up an' put me on a bed.

I was bruisin' from head to foot by the stones and trees I'd lodged against, an' wan av me legs was that broken and twisted an' swollen that ye cu'dn't tell skin from calf. Me mither was buried before I came over, and me father was buried alangwid wid her. He'd caught a cold, and he died,

When we thar' be no more night.

—MRS. NELLIE BLOOM,

West Oakland, October 2, 1887.

**A GIRL SNAKE-CATCHER.**

*The Charming Massachusetts Damselfly.*

She lives in Melville; she is seventeen years old, is thin, slender, and she is an ophidiologist—that is to say, her specialty is snakes. Very often, in pleasant weather, this young girl, with hands clad in high buck gloves and armed with a bottle of chloroform, lurks among the fens, pools, and thickets watching for snakes, a gait too slow, sauntering, one bright imagination with eyes up to the ground in maiden meditation, indeed, but rarely free, because her fancy is busier than her thoughts. She is maiden, she is searching intently for some variety not yet added to her collection of several hundred. Presently she stops with an eager gleam in her eye she catches a snake, a step or two, her glove-clad right hand reaching out to clutch some object; she springs forward, the ground with a swift motion, and then stands erect with the body of a snake writhing about her arm in desperate throes. She has it by the neck and proceeds calmly to thrust its head into the mouth of a large bottle of chloroform.

Not many days ago, this young scientist, after a rather desperate conflict in the hills, had a blacksnake so large and powerful that when it wrapped itself in the mad grasp of its body about her arm it strained her cords and muscles so severely that she was lame for a week. It did not paralyze her, however, from salving forth again, and she happened to perceive, at the margin of a pool, a large snake of a variety which she had not secured for her collection, she lay in wait for it. As the snake pounced upon a frog she pounced upon the snake; but the reptile had seized its element, and made a thin whitewash of lime, adding a handful of flour of lime, and a drop of oil of lavender, and applied it to the eye with a brush after brushing off the moss with a stiff brush. The old growers said we would make the tree hide-bound and injure the growth. We found the trees a year later with clean, bright bark, without any moss or very thrifty. Last winter we gave them a coat of paint, and they are now as green as ever. —*Lydia Maria Child.*

Religion makes all men equal, culture makes them unequal. There must some day be also a system of culture which will make men equal; then only the right and the true.—*Auerbach.*

Every man takes care that his neighbor shall not cheat him. But a day comes when he begins to care that he does not cheat his neighbor. Then all goes well. He has changed his market-cart into a chariot of the sun. —*Eusebio.*

No mess whatever is to be found on the orange trees growing in the dry, salubrious atmosphere of Central California. Not many years ago, the orange trees were all dead, and the old groves were given up. Now they are as green as ever. —*Lydia Maria Child.*

Each man has his own fortune in his hands, as the artist has a piece of rule, the carpenter, which he is to fashion in a certain shape. But the art of living rightly is like all arts; the capacity alone is born with us; it must be learned and practiced with incessant care.

SUFFERERS from the effects of quinine, use it sparingly for chills and fever, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is a powerful tonic, wholly vegetable, and without a particle of any noxious drug. Warranted a sure cure.

*An Eastern View of California.*

California has not only enjoyed the best year for oranges in its history, but is also the most popular fruit in the coast. The Pacific Coast real estate boom is evidently drawing many visitors who have an eye to money-making, while the sight-seers and seekers for health are more numerous than ever. It is not strange that California is rapidly becoming great, and is destined to be a power in the world.

As the "One Hundred Guineas" cup is won by the Royal Yacht Squadron at their annual regatta off the Isle of Wight in August, 1881.

The cup was won by the American schooner America, Commodore John C. Stevens, of New York, and the crew consisted of eight sailors, over a sixty-mile race, in 10h. 35m., and beating the next vessel.

On August 8, 1870—Schooner America.

On August 15, 1871—Schooner America.

On August 22, 1872—Schooner America.

On August 29, 1873—Schooner America.

On August 26, 1874—Schooner America.

On August 23, 1875—Schooner America.

On August 20, 1876—Schooner America.

On August 17, 1877—Schooner America.

On August 14, 1878—Schooner America.

On August 11, 1879—Schooner America.

On August 8, 1880—Schooner America.

On August 5, 1881—Schooner America.

On August 2, 1882—Schooner America.

On August 29, 1883—Schooner America.

On August 26, 1884—Schooner America.

On August 23, 1885—Schooner America.

On August 20, 1886—Schooner America.

On August 17, 1887—Schooner America.

On August 14, 1888—Schooner America.

On August 11, 1889—Schooner America.

On August 8, 1890—Schooner America.

On August 5, 1891—Schooner America.

On August 2, 1892—Schooner America.

On August 29, 1893—Schooner America.

On August 26, 1894—Schooner America.

On August 23, 1895—Schooner America.

On August 20, 1896—Schooner America.

On August 17, 1897—Schooner America.

On August 14, 1898—Schooner America.

On August 11, 1899—Schooner America.

On August 8, 1900—Schooner America.

On August 5, 1901—Schooner America.

On August 2, 1902—Schooner America.

On August 29, 1903—Schooner America.

On August 26, 1904—Schooner America.

On August 23, 1905—Schooner America.

On August 20, 1906—Schooner America.

On August 17, 1907—Schooner America.

On August 14, 1908—Schooner America.

On August 11, 1909—Schooner America.

On August 8, 1910—Schooner America.

On August 5, 1911—Schooner America.

# DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1887.

## CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

### SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

The paper is for sale at the following places: 1. P. & J. Co., 225 Stockton Exchange, who is also Sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco Grand and Palace Hotel News Stand, Market, Main, Powell, and Stockton Streets, and Montgomery Street News Stands.

Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

### TO-DAY'S LEADING NEWS TOPICS.

California grapes bring twenty cents a pound in Chicago.

Work is progressing on the Government's dynamite crater.

There are of daily occurrence on the Island of Cuba.

Scores of skeletons buried more than a hundred years ago, have been unearthed under a street in San Juan South.

Show fall yesterday in the mountains of Siskiyou county.

Judge Hamilton, of Alameda, decides that the Perry amendment does not infringe upon the right of City Boards of Education in any manner.

### EUROPEANIZING AMERICA.

Rev. J. Coleman Adams, in the October *Forum*, answers the question negatively, "Is America Europeanizing?" His reasons are stated with force and boldness. Admitting that the country is beset with perils, he still believes that our absorbent capacity will prevent foreignism from developing great strength; that an alien can live here six months without the process of shedding the foreign shell beginning.

While Mr. Adams does not ignore the Anarchist and Socialist, and the vicious and lazy classes that talk and plot against order; nor yet the discontented who fly to new preachers of political and social absurdities, nor the dangers of actual social trouble that may shake the foundations of society and imperil order and law, he nevertheless believes the republic to be safe, and its institutions able to withstand the storms that now threaten, and all that may approach; because, despite the foreign income, America remains American, and the intelligent foreigner becomes American fully and wholly. All the influences of Anarchism, he points out, failed to accomplish results at the ballot-box in Chicago—a fact to which we think he attaches too much importance, in view of the remarkable readiness of the demagogues and mere politicians to give comfort to the Socialistic element, in the hope of making it a means to the attainment of their selfish ends.

It is true that the nation remains loyal to its fundamental ideas, and that "the powerful influences which operate upon the immigration tide, tend to modify it and assimilate it to the ways of thinking and behaving characteristic of this country." But it is likewise true that a very considerable portion adheres to the hatred of all restraint, which they import, and that this element has within the last ten years remarkably increased, numerically and in boldness. The essayist holds that the most stubborn of this revolutionary class are reduced in a generation to conformity to Americanism. We have not, however, had a generation of experience in that direction, and Mr. Adams' hopefulness rather than fact, is the basis of his argument. Certainly, the civil war was a searching test of loyalty to the American idea, but it was not then assailed by appeals to the greed and the poverty of the discontented.

The growth of the temperance sentiment is cited as an instance of the overcoming of foreign prejudices. States with an immense voting foreign population having declared in favor of restriction of the liquor traffic, in one form or another. But Mr. Adams overlooks the fact that the Socialist element is favorable to the interference by the State in all such matters, and preaches it as a fundamental doctrine. We are willing to concede that the ballot and its substructural principle, "liberty with responsibility," is the foundation of freedom since "the way to get trustworthiness is to impose a trust." But the American sentiment to which he largely pins his faith, is very strongly inclined to put a limitation upon the exercise of sovereignty, and measure it by capacity to intelligently administer it, and disagrees with the ideas advanced, that the participation of the ignorant with the intelligent in governing is an indispensable agent in Americanizing America.

Mr. Adams takes issue point-blank with the generally accepted doctrine that there is grave peril in the massing of the ignorant and vicious in cities, and that rural life is the greater conservator of free institutions. The reason advanced is that this massing brings the dangerous classes more directly within the influence of progressive ideas, the press, the club, the lecture hall and the political meetings, and thus the currents of city life drift the people for ward. There is one conclusion arrived at upon this line of reasoning, to which there will be no dissent—that the safety and hope of municipal governments resides in the principle of local self-government, as opposed to the turning of city management over to the legislation of rural populations. This is in line with the doctrine the RECORD-UNION has constantly maintained, that the closer government is brought to the people the safer and better fit it and them. One-half or more of the ills of municipal misgovernment and uneconomic administration in California has been due to the effort of the Legislature to govern the cities directly. We are convinced, however, that beyond this Mr. Adams over-estimates the virtue of "the discipline of responsibility."

The influence of the public schools as a vigorous force in the transformation of the alien into an American, is another factor upon which the essayist dwells at length. He gives no thought, however, to the un-disguised and persistent effort to encroach upon the system and to denationalize the schools. As a matter of fact, this in some States has made startling progress, and in at least one some millions of public money go to the support of church educational institutions under the guise of charities and on the plea that these institutions relieve the public school system of a portion of its burdens. In truth, that is precisely what is not desired. It is a dangerous doctrine that maintains the plea for aid of private institutions out of public funds because those they educate are taken from the public schools. Mr. Adams has nothing to say whatever concerning the influences that have been so potent in attaching to the school system

teaching distinctively for children of foreign parentage, concerning which Dr. McGlynn recently entered a vigorous protest in his paper in the *North American Review*. The work of the Christian churches in America is the final potential influence the essayist cites operating to Americanize our aliens. The Sunday-schools, he says, encounter the warmest opposition of the Socialistic population, because they fear their influence as antagonistic to alienism and anarchy.

While not disposed to underestimate any of the arguments advanced by Mr. Adams, we are still convinced that there is ample reason for more watchfulness and vigor on the part of true friends of the American system. As Mr. Adams himself says, the sectarian in place of the common school would foster the worst form of caste spirit; the greatest peril to our institutions is the danger that we may neglect, if not abandon, the principle of local self-government; that the perils besetting our system are such as call for watchfulness, nerve, courage and endurance; that the neglect of participation in government activity by the intelligent classes is as much a menace as the assaults of the ignorant, led astray by socialism, anarchism and other doctrines reached, none but he should be held accountable.

Working upon the epitaph in the direction given by Black, Clark discovers the whole literary history of Shakespeare in the four lines, Bacon's relations with him, and the key to the entire story of the writing of the plays, and why, as he claims, Bacon wrote them and concealed the fact. He improves upon Black's conjecture concerning the dash, or hyphen, and he thus finds the cipher almost exhausted in its revelations. We cannot enter into the elaborate details of his "discoveries" they involve too much tabular and diagram work for these columns. Suffice it to say, Clark draws from the four lines of doggerel such sentences as these: "Francis Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays are—Shakespeare." "Francis Bacon wrote Here: Aye! Aye!—Shakespeare." "Francis Bacon wrote here: Aye, aye!" "Francis Bacon wrote here as Shaxper." "Shakespeare was He—F. Baq." "Francis Bacon hid." "Francis Bacon hid." "Bacon Raised Deceased William." "Bacon aided, equipped, William."

Treating the T on the Y anew, he finds the logograph to be either a large letter, or four small ones. Turned upon its side it is an H. The foot of it crosses the Y and makes an A, and the lower part of the Y by the cross of its own base becomes another T, and thus the whole becomes "another" T, in one large letter, and so can be used as five biliteral signs, giving eight new counters. From this new starting point Clark proceeds anew and draws from the mysterious epitaph statements concerning Bacon and his career and his standing in his day; and these other statements: "Bacon will narrate Here: Aye! Aye!—Shakespeare." "Francis Bacon wrote here: Aye, aye!" "Francis Bacon wrote here as Shaxper." "Shakespeare was He—F. Baq." "Francis Bacon hid." "Francis Bacon hid." "Bacon Raised Deceased William." "Bacon aided, equipped, William."

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# DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 8, 1877.

## ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Church's benefit to-night at Metropolitan. Bushel to-morrow. Bushel to-morrow. Lunch by young ladies. Young Men's Christian Association. Card of thanks. Dr. Benson's Card.

## ACTION SALES.

Bell & Co.—This morning. Highland Park Tract—Sale to-day.

## BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hall, Luhrs & Co.—Our Taste Hams. Removal sale—Ben Cohen. Mrs. W. Merrill, Hon. J. M. T. H. T. H. H. Cross, John Ross and Meers. L. C. Clark, Sparrow Smith and William Johnson.

Bath Conservatory. Bellona wanted. Assistant booker wanted.

Notice to creditors.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### YESTERDAY'S FIRE.

Gutenberg's Foundry, Corner Front and N. Totally Destroyed.

At 1:30 P. M. yesterday an alarm of fire was sounded from box 13, at Second and N streets. The Fire Department responded promptly, and when the firemen arrived at the place designated by the box they discovered the Sacramento Foundry, the property of ex-Truster Gutenberg, all in a blaze. Quite a strong wind prevailed at the time, and it was difficult to save the main building of the foundry, the department turned their attention to the adjoining buildings, which were threatened with falling cinders that were whirling high up and dropped upon the roofs of the buildings for blocks in every direction. Despite the efforts of the men who worked hard and were well off, the flames spread to the saloon, a shop, a store, the north, and it was only by the energetic way the firemen handled the streams that this building was saved from utter destruction.

In the course of about three-quarters of an hour, the fire was under control, the crowd began to disperse, and down Second street, and it was discovered that a two-story frame dwelling, occupied by Fred. Denslow, owned by Henry Schuyler, was also burned. A stream of water soon had the effect of quenching the fire, which only damaged the upper story, though the lower part was injured by water. Most of the furniture was saved, and the insurance is expected to cover the loss.

Mr. Gutenberg has been very unfortunate, and thinks he has had more than his share of fire, having lost out three times in the last year. His loss is \$25,000 and has \$4,000 insurance.

Martin Colombo, the proprietor of the saloon which was nearly destroyed, has \$1,000 insurance on his house and \$700 on his furniture, in the Union Insurance Company.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is stated to have first broke out under the sidewalk in front of the foundry.

## Baseball To-Morrow.

To-morrow's game of baseball will be between the Altas and Greenhorns & Morans, and will doubtless draw a large crowd, from the fact that the game will be played under the new rules. The A. & M. will bring their usual nine, and the Altas will bring theirs, with the exception that Robertson will play in Meagher's place. The grounds have recently been improved by leveling, and will be in better condition for Flint to scramble for flies in front of them.

The Altas have but five more games to play, and it is not safe to say they will not carry the banner.

There will be no morning game Sunday, as all the amateur clubs, except the C. P. R. R., have disorganized for the season.

The C. P. R. R. expect to go to Oroville on Saturday of this month to play the track club of that city.

At 2:30 P. M. the Lawyers and Real Estate Men will again have a tussle, there will probably be quite a large attendance, including many ladies. The names are made up as follows: Real Estate Men—McGuire, c. Henderson, p. McCleathy, Is. b; Taylor, 2d b; Shepherd, 3d b; Brown, r. C. Lawrence, 4th b; Johnson, p. Ryan, r. C. Lee, Post, 2d b; Dwyer, 3d b; Taylor, r. f. Rhodes, c. f.; White, l. f. McKim, r. f. Official Umpires: Gandy, and others requested to be on hand promptly. Fearing that to visit the park and witness the games between the legal bulldozers and land-boomers can get express wagon conveyance from Leonard on Fourth street, at 2 P. M.

## The Benefit To-Night.

The testimonial benefit to manager H. S. Church takes place to-night at the New Metropolitan Theater. The stage entertainment will be given by the Tuxedo Club and will embrace minstrelsy, music and comedy, in which forty young men of the city, business men, citizens generally, have united with the club in tendering this benefit to Mr. Church in recognition of his efforts to maintain here legitimate dramatic entertainments, comprising what is now the chief and importance of the drama as a commercial art. It is to be hoped that the benefit will be a "success" in the material sense of the word. Mr. Church has deserved well of the community, but his labors, which have not met with the pecuniary reward that was due him to be recognized, not only by a crowded house, but by more liberal patronage of his art, and his services to the city and its theatrical management should receive encouragement, and be made to feel that it has the endorsement of the community. So far as I am concerned, I will do my best to help him to succeed.

The meeting will be on the 12th instant, at 8 P. M. in the church parlor, to-morrow evening.

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## CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

### The Fourth Days' Proceedings and Final Adjournment.

The last day's exercises of the Congregational Association opened at 8 A. M., with a half hour's devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. W. H. Scudder.

The business of the Association was taken up at 8:30, with Rev. Dr. Benton, Moderator, in the chair. In accordance with report of committee appointed for the purpose, Alameda was selected as the place of meeting for next year. The Provisional Committee, for making arrangements for said meeting, was appointed as follows: Dr. W. H. Scudder, Mrs. W. Merrill, Hon. J. M. T. H. T. H. Cross, John Ross and Meers. L. C. Clark, Sparrow Smith and William Johnson.

The overture concerning holding triennial sessions with the Southern California Congregational Association was modified.

Rev. W. C. Pond, in a brief address, presented the cause of the American Congregational Union.

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Association reiterates its recommendation made in former years for the observance by our churches of Pilgrim Sunday, the second Sunday in October, in commemoration of the principles of liberty and fellowship which our pilgrim fathers brought across the ocean to America, and that we call upon the Congregational Union towards the erection of Congregational Churches in the time to come.

The following were chosen Committee on Society of Christian Endeavor: Revs. W. C. Hill, W. H. Cooke, and Messrs. W. H. Cross, John Ross and Meers. L. C. Clark, Sparrow Smith and William Johnson.

The overture concerning holding triennial sessions with the Southern California Congregational Association was modified.

Rev. W. C. Pond, in a brief address, presented the cause of the American Congregational Union.

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That this Association heartily in-dorses the plan of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and its establishment of such a society in all church parishes practical.

Resolved, That one or more of its members be included among the delegates annually chosen to represent this body, and a place given to it in consideration of the same.

The following resolution was presented by Rev. Dr. Moor and adopted:

Resolved, That this Association thanks the Pastor and the members of the First Christian Church for their kind words of commendation of the Christian Endeavor, and its establishment of such a society in all church parishes practical.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.



# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This POWDER NEVER VARIES. It is perfectly, entirely pure. It is the only powder economically sold in competition with the multitude of poor, low, short, weight, inferior powders.

NEW YORK, LONDON, PARIS, ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents, SAN FRANCISCO. mrs 103

Nature's Remedy

—FOR—

Disordered Stomach,

Impaired Digestion,

Constipated Habit,

A Remedy which quickly charms

The infant in the mother's arms.

With its gentle action it cures the

drop the coblet does contain.

THIS EFFUSIVE SELVEDGE LINE

A blessing to all.

SPILL 24 MWF&TW

TARRANT'S  
SELZTER  
TACERENT

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Impaired Digestion,

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# DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 8, 1887

PUBLISHED BY THE  
SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Publication Office, Third St., bet. J and K.

**THE DAILY RECORD-UNION**

Is published every day of the week, Sundays excepted. Double sheet on Saturdays.

For one year.....\$6.00  
For three months.....\$3.00  
For six months.....\$2.00  
For twelve months.....\$1.00

Subscribers served by Carriers at Fifteen Cents per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper is sold at the principal Periodical Dealers, News and General Agents.

**THE WEEKLY UNION**

Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast.

Terms, One Year.....\$2.00

Entered at the Post Office at Sacramento as Second Class Mail.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

1 square (5x6 in. incl.) one time.....\$1.00  
1 square (inside position), two times.....1.75  
1 square (inside position), three times.....2.50  
1 square (inside position), four times.....3.25  
Local (4x4) notices.....25 cents per line each time;  
average seven words to a line.

1 week 2 weeks 3 weeks 1 month

sq. 1 page \$3.00 \$5.00 \$6.00 \$7.00

2 pages 4.00 6.00 7.00 8.00

3 pages 5.00 7.00 8.00 9.00

4 pages 6.00 8.00 9.00 10.00

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115 pages

## PACIFIC COAST.

### GHOSTLY DISCOVERY IN AN OLD SOUTHERN TOWN.

Snow in Siskiyou—A Girl's Accidental Death—State Grange District Fairs.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

### YUBA AND SUTTER.

Prosperous Counties—Splendid Corn Crops—Railroad Farms Reduced.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

MARYVILLE, October 7th.—Thornborough & Gleason, of Meridian, Sutter county, stockholders, have failed. Their liabilities are said to be far in excess of their assets.

A number of schoolhouses will be built in Sutter county, and many repaired. The county is in a very prosperous condition.

It is probable that the Supervisor of Yuba and Sutter will soon provide means for offering large rewards for evidence to convict parties engaged in unlawful hydraulic mining. It is hoped that the work will be entirely suppressed during the coming winter.

The crops of corn along the Sacramento river this season are immense. The stalks are ten and fifteen feet high, with large, well-filled ears.

The Northern California Railroad has reduced the rate on single trips between Marysville and Oroville from two dollars to one dollar and a half. The round trip will be two dollars and fifty cents. The reductions go into effect next Monday, and are made with the object of promoting travel.

### THE GRANGEANS.

Tulare City Selected for the Next Meeting of the State Grange.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

SANTA ROSA, October 7th.—The Grangers to-day selected Tulare City as the place for holding the next meeting.

George Wilson, Past Master of Enterprise Grange, Sacramento, donated the \$240 given by members of the State Grange on account of his difficulties recently while an invalid.

Mr. Charles Moore of Stockton, made an impromptu appeal in favor of woman suffrage.

At 9 o'clock to-night the Grange marched down Fourth street to the hall of the fraternal organization. Hall to the place where the Feast of Pomona was celebrated.

The hall was artistically decorated, and rows of tables were laden with fruits of all kinds. It was the most sumptuous repeat ever given to a public gathering in the country.

Toasts, speeches, singing, vocal selections and concert music were the order of the evening.

### OREGON'S GUEST.

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Arrives on the Pacific Coast.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

PORTLAND, Oct. 7th.—Cardinal Gibbons arrived on this evening. He met at the Dailies this morning by the Committee of Reception of this city, and came with them by boat to Portland.

The boat stopped at Astoria, Vancouver, and the Cardinal was driven to the military headquarters, where a brief reception was tendered, and a serenade given by the Fourteenth Regiment band. On his arrival here all the Catholic priests in the city were assembled, and Asst. Bishop O'Boyle, who formed a procession and escorted the Cardinal to the episcopal residence corner of Third and Oak. Accompanying the Cardinal are Rev. Dr. C. D. Howland, Bishop of Oregon, Dr. C. Bishop of Montana, Bishop Glareaux of Idaho, and many clergymen from eastern Oregon and Washington. Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco, Bishop Quinn of Spokane, and the Cardinal is somewhat wearied from his long journey, and will devote to-morrow to rest.

**SOMEWHAT ROUNDAABOUT.**

Terry's Statement Regarding the Alleged Offense of a Bride.

Judge Terry, in an interview to-night, said the charge of bribery was preferred by Hoge's brief in the Sharon case; that the information was based on the statement made by a citizen who got it from another, who, in turn, got it from a third. The name of the party who, it was said, started the check to Judge Sullivan, Terry positively refused to give the name of the party.

Lowenthal, "Little Peter's" counsel, pleaded for contempt, not having pronounced a habeas corpus, passed the night in jail.

### AN OLD CEMETERY.

Bold Robbery of a Portland Jewelry Store Last Night.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

JAN JUAN SOUTH, October 7th.—Workmen repairing a street this evening unearthed several hundred skeletons.

The street being in constant use for the past century, the skeletons must be those of Indian tribes that once inhabited the Juan Valley.

### OREGON.

Bold Robbery of a Portland Jewelry Store Last Night.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

SAKON, October 7th.—This evening the front door of J. C. Penney's jewelry store on Second street, Morrison, was forced open by burglars during the absence of the proprietor at supper, and a tray containing a number of silver watches, gold chains, and other articles was stolen.

The robbery is the boldest on record. The thieves had evidently been watching the place, and took advantage of the proprietor's absence.

### Supposed Fatal Accident.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

SANTA CRUZ, October 7th.—A. R. Harwood, a prominent mill man of this county, was struck on the head by the falling limb of a tree, and died last night from the effects of the blow on the brain. He is unconscious, and not expected to recover. The accident occurred near the Clear Creek Mill, five miles from Santa Cruz.

### Death of Santa Cruz.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

WILMINGTON, October 7th.—Andrew Thompson, foreman on the S. F. Thorne ranch at this place, committed suicide last night by taking strychnine. He had been drinking heavily of late, which is supposed to be the cause of his committing the deed.

### Death of a Son.

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### Death of a Son.

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SANTA CRUZ, October 7th.—The young son of John W. Thompson, of Santa Cruz, was killed while resisting emergency men, who were seizing cattle.

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SANTA CRUZ, October 7th.—The young son of John W. Thompson, of Santa Cruz, was killed while resisting emergency men, who were seizing cattle.

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